

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

**Darrell Eugene Smith, # 19317-056,**

Petitioner,

**VS.**

**Alberto R. Gonzales**, U.S. Attorney General; and  
**John J. LaManna**, Warden of FCI-Edgefield,

Respondents.

**) C/A No. 6:06-0749-TLW-WMC**

) [formerly C/A No. 1:06-cv-204 (D.D.C.)]

## Report and Recommendation

## ***Background of this Case***

The petitioner styles this habeas corpus action as a “**MOTION FOR CREDIT TOWARD SENTENCE[.]**” Specifically, the petitioner seeks a court order directing the Attorney General of the United States to order “the Records Department (Bureau of Prisons) at Edgefield, South Carolina to compute and award all credit from State term towards satisfaction of his present federal sentence.” (Petition, at page 1).

The petitioner was arrested at Fort Bragg by federal authorities and, after questioning, was turned over to Fayetteville law enforcement officers. The petitioner pled guilty to “State charges” and was sentenced to 26-34 months on the consolidated cases.

While in state prison in North Carolina, a federal grand jury returned a seventeen-count indictment against the petitioner. The petitioner pled guilty to the federal charges and was sentenced to various terms, “for a combined total of 60 months.” The petitioner’s state prison terms expired on July 28, 2003, and the petitioner was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons to serve his federal sentences.

The petitioner contends that: (1) he is entitled to relief under 18 U.S.C. § 3585; (2) exhaustion of administrative remedies is not a jurisdictional requirement; and (3) since only the Attorney General can award the relief

requested by the petitioner, the Federal Bureau of Prisons administrative remedy procedure is “futile and not required[.]” As relief, the petitioner seeks a court order directing the Attorney General to order the Federal Bureau of Prisons “to deduct 452 days from the current term and recalculate the term so that all time spent in official detention Can [sic] be awarded or any other relief appropriate and just[.]” (Petition, at pages 6-7 [irregular capitalization in original]).

## ***Discussion***

Under established local procedure in this judicial district, a careful review has been made of the *pro se* petition and the Form AO 240 pursuant to the procedural provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915, the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (“AEDPA”), and other habeas corpus statutes. The review has been conducted in light of the following precedents: Denton v. Hernandez, 504 U.S. 25, 118 L.Ed.2d 340, 112 S.Ct. 1728, 1992 U.S. LEXIS® 2689 (1992); Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 324-325, 1989 U.S. LEXIS® 2231 (1989); Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519 (1972); Nasim v. Warden, Maryland House of Correction, 64 F.3d 951, 1995 U.S.App. LEXIS®

26108 (4th Cir. 1995)(*en banc*), *cert. denied*, 516 U.S. 1177, 134 L.Ed.2d 219, 116 S.Ct. 1273, 1996 U.S. LEXIS® 1844 (1996); Todd v. Baskerville, 712 F.2d 70 (4th Cir. 1983); and Boyce v. Alizaduh, 595 F.2d 948 (4th Cir. 1979)(recognizing the district court's authority to conduct an initial screening of a *pro se* filing);<sup>1</sup> Loe v. Armistead, 582 F.2d 1291 (4th Cir. 1978), *cert. denied*, Moffitt v. Loe, 446 U.S. 928 (1980); and Gordon v. Leeke, 574 F.2d 1147, 1151 (4th Cir.), *cert. denied*, Leeke v. Gordon, 439 U.S. 970 (1978). The petitioner is a *pro se* litigant, and thus his pleadings are accorded liberal construction. See Hughes v. Rowe, 449 U.S. 5, 9-10 & n. 7 (1980)(*per curiam*); and Cruz v. Beto, 405 U.S. 319 (1972). When a federal court is evaluating a *pro se* complaint, petition, or pleading, the plaintiff's or petitioner's allegations are assumed to be true. Fine v. City of New York, 529 F.2d 70, 74 (2nd Cir. 1975). Even under this less stringent standard, the habeas petition — which raises claims cognizable under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 — is subject to summary dismissal. The requirement of liberal construction does not mean that the court can ignore a clear failure in the pleading to

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<sup>1</sup>Boyce has been held by some authorities to have been abrogated in part, on other grounds, by Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319 (1989)(insofar as Neitzke establishes that a complaint that fails to state a claim, under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), does not by definition merit *sua sponte* dismissal under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i) [formerly 28 U.S.C. § 1915(d)], as “frivolous”).

allege facts which set forth a claim currently cognizable in a federal district court. Weller v. Department of Social Services, 901 F.2d 387, 1990 U.S.App. LEXIS® 6120 (4th Cir. 1990).

Whether filed by a state prisoner or federal prisoner, a petition for writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 has only been resorted to only in limited situations — such as actions challenging the administration of parole, Doganieri v. United States, 914 F.2d 165, 169-170, 1997 U.S.App. LEXIS® 15663 (9th Cir. 1990), *cert. denied*, 499 U.S. 940, 1991 U.S. LEXIS® 1772 (1991); computation of good time or jail time credits, McClain v. United States Bureau of Prisons, 9 F.3d 503, 504-505, 1993 U.S.App. LEXIS® 29079 (6th Cir. 1993); prison disciplinary actions, United States v. Harris, 12 F.3d 735, 736, 1994 U.S.App. LEXIS® 735 (7th Cir. 1994); imprisonment allegedly beyond the expiration of a sentence, Atehortua v. Kindt, 951 F.2d 126, 129-130, 1991 U.S.App. LEXIS® 29451 (7th Cir. 1991); or unsuccessful attempts to overturn federal convictions, San-Miguel v. Dove, 291 F.3d 257, 2002 U.S.App. LEXIS® 9581 (4th Cir.), *cert. denied*, San-Miguel v. Dove, 537 U.S. 938, 154 L.Ed.2d 242, 123 S.Ct. 46, 2002 U.S. LEXIS® 7311 (2002), and *cert. denied*, Young v. Conley, 537 U.S. 938, 123 S.Ct. 46, 2002 U.S. LEXIS® 7310 (2002). The allegations raised by the petitioner in the above-

captioned case are facially cognizable under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 because the claims are akin to “jail time” credits. McClain v. United States Bureau of Prisons, supra, 9 F.3d at 504-505.

The petitioner contends that he is not required to exhaust the Federal Bureau of Prisons administrative remedy procedure. Since the petitioner has not filed a grievance, this case is subject to summary dismissal for failure to exhaust federal prison remedies. See 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a), which was enacted as part of the Prison Litigation Reform Act; Porter v. Nussle, 534 U.S. 516, 152 L.E.2d 12, 122 S.Ct. 983, 2002 U.S. LEXIS® 1373 (2002); Booth v. Churner, 531 U.S. 956, 149 L.Ed.2d 958, 121 S.Ct. 1819, 2001 U.S. LEXIS® 3982 (2001)(unanimous decision: PLRA requires administrative exhaustion even if grievance procedure does not allow monetary damages and prisoner seeks only monetary damages, so long as grievance tribunal has authority to take some responsive action); and Higginbottom v. Carter, 223 F.3d 1259, 2000 U.S.App. LEXIS® 21087 (11th Cir. 2000). Moreover, although 28 U.S.C. § 2241 does not have an express exhaustion requirement, federal courts have held that available remedies must be exhausted in § 2241 cases. See Braden v. 30th Judicial Circuit Court, 410 U.S. 484, 490-491 (1973)(exhaustion required under 28 U.S.C. § 2241); and Moore v. De Young,

515 F.2d 437, 442-443 (3rd Cir. 1975)(exhaustion required under 28 U.S.C. § 2241).

The Administrative Procedures Act, which is codified at 5 U.S.C. § 554 *et seq.*, and at 5 U.S.C. § 701 *et seq.*, is *not* applicable to inmates of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. See 18 U.S.C. § 3625. The Federal Bureau of Prisons has established an administrative procedure whereby a federal inmate may seek review of complaints relating to any aspect of his or her confinement. See 28 C.F.R. § 542.10, which was cited in Williams v. O'Brien, 792 F.2d 986, 987 (10th Cir. 1986).

The petitioner must begin the process of administratively exhausting his administrative remedies by filing a Form BP-8 (the informal resolution process). If the petitioner is not satisfied with the informal resolution, he must file a formal grievance with the Warden of his prison (using a Form BP-9). See 28 C.F.R. § 542.13(b); and Hernandez v. Steward, 1996 U.S. Dist. LEXIS® 18076, 1996 WESTLAW® 707015 (D.Kan., November 27, 1996)(federal prisoners must exhaust prison remedies prior to bringing suit in a federal district court).<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>In Hernandez v. Steward, the United States District Court for the District of Kansas outlined the procedure for exhausting administrative remedies in the Federal Bureau of Prisons:

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The case comes before the court on the government's motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction (Dk. 15), and the government's motion to grant its motion to dismiss as uncontested (Dk. 18). By minute order filed October 23, 1996, (Dk. 20), the court gave the plaintiff until November 15, 1996, to file a response in accordance with D. Kan. Rules 7.1 and 7.6. The court also cautioned the plaintiff that "[i]f a response is not timely filed, the court may consider and decide the defendants' motion to dismiss as an uncontested motion." (Dk. 20). The plaintiff has not filed a response within the time provided.

The defendants seek dismissal arguing the plaintiff has not exhausted the administrative remedies available to inmates confined in correctional facilities operated by the federal Bureau of Prisons. See 28 C.F.R. Part 542. The Prison Litigation Reform Act, signed into law on April 26, 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-132, amended 42 U.S.C. § 1997e making it mandatory that a prisoner exhaust his administrative remedies. [FN1] "No action shall be brought with respect to prison conditions under section 1983 of this title, or any other Federal law, by a prisoner confined in any jail, prison, or other correctional facility until such administrative remedies as are available are exhausted." 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a).

[FN1. The Prison Litigation Reform Act took effect three days before the plaintiff filed this action.]

In his complaint, the plaintiff declares under penalty of perjury that he exhausted his administrative remedies and that he "filed what they called informal remedy which is BP, 8, 9, and 10 and they never replaid (sic) to" him. (Dk. 2 p. 3). The plaintiff does not attach copies of any forms he says were "filed." The plaintiff's conclusory assertion is not enough to demonstrate exhaustion within the meaning of § 1997e(a).

Under the federal administrative remedy program, the inmate first must submit his "issue of concern informally to staff." 28 C.F.R. § 542.13. If the issue is not resolved informally, the inmate commences the three-tiered administrative remedy procedure by filing a written administrative remedy request (BP-9) with the local institution's administrative staff (Warden). 28 C.F.R. § 542.14(a). If dissatisfied with the Warden's response, the inmate may file an appeal (BP-10) with the Regional Director. 28 C.F.R. § 542.15(a). If dissatisfied with the Regional Director's response, the inmate may file an appeal (BP-11) with the General Counsel. This is the final administrative appeal provided under the administrative remedy scheme. "An inmate has not fully exhausted his administrative remedies until he has appealed through all three levels." *Irwin v. Hawk*, 40 F.3d 347, 349 n.2 (11th Cir. 1994), *cert. denied*, 116 S. Ct. 112 (1995).

The declaration of Robert Bennett, the administrative remedy coordinator at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, reveals that all available

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When the Warden of FCI-Edgefield has issued a determination on the petitioner's formal grievance, only the first step of the formal administrative process will have been completed. If necessary, the petitioner must appeal the Warden's determination to the Regional Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and, if necessary, to the Office of General Counsel. 28 C.F.R. § 542.15. See *also Williams v. O'Brien*, supra, 792 F.2d at 987. The

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records of administrative remedy submissions for the plaintiff were searched and that none of the plaintiff's submissions pertained to the issues raised in the instant complaint. Bennett's declaration summarizes the plaintiff's nine different administrative remedy submissions and recounts that all but one of the submissions were rejected on procedural grounds pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 542.17. Bennett's declaration is supported by computer-generated reports from SENTRY, the computer-based system on which all inmate submissions are permanently recorded.

Other than the conclusory assertions in the plaintiff's complaint, there is nothing of record to demonstrate that he exhausted the available administrative remedies. The plaintiff's explanation of the steps he took towards exhaustion shows his efforts were incomplete. The plaintiff only refers to his filing of an "informal remedy." Though he lists several "BP" forms, he fails to mention an appeal (BP-11) to the General Counsel. As for his excuse that "they never" replied, the plaintiff was still obligated to pursue all levels of the administrative scheme. "If the inmate does not receive a response within the time allotted for reply, including extension, the inmate may consider the absence of a response to be a denial at that level." 28 C.F.R. § 542.18. Under these circumstances, the record is devoid of a factual basis for reasonably believing that the plaintiff fully exhausted the administrative remedies available to him under the federal prison system.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the defendant's motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction (Dk. 15), and motion to grant its motion to dismiss as uncontested (Dk. 18) are granted, and the case is dismissed without prejudice due to the plaintiff's failure to exhaust administrative remedies before bringing this action.

Hernandez v. Steward, supra, at \*1-\*2.

petitioner "has no alternative but to comply" with these administrative procedures. Williams v. O'Brien, *supra*, 792 F.2d at 987. See also 28 C.F.R. § 542.10 through § 542.16; and Martinez v. Roberts, 804 F.2d 570, 571 (9th Cir. 1986)(federal prisoners are required to exhaust their federal administrative remedies prior to bringing a petition for habeas corpus relief in federal court).

## ***Recommendation***

Accordingly, it is recommended that the § 2241 petition be dismissed *without prejudice* and without requiring the respondents to file a return because the petitioner has not exhausted his available administrative remedies in the Federal Bureau of Prisons. See Allen v. Perini, 424 F.2d 134, 141 (6th Cir.)(federal district courts have duty to screen habeas corpus petitions and eliminate burden placed on respondents caused by ordering an unnecessary answer or return), *cert. denied*, 400 U.S. 906 (1970); Toney v. Gammon, 79 F.3d 693, 697, 1996 U.S.App. LEXIS® 5804 (8th Cir. 1996)("However, a petition may be summarily dismissed if the record clearly indicates that the petitioner's claims are either barred from review or without

merit."); Baker v. Marshall, 1995 U.S.Dist. LEXIS® 4614, \*2-\*3, 1995 WESTLAW® 150451 (N.D.Cal., March 31, 1995)("The District Court may enter an order for the summary dismissal of a habeas petition if it plainly appears from the face of the petition and any exhibits annexed to it that the petitioner is not entitled to relief in this Court."); and the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996. The petitioner's attention is directed to the important notice on the next page.

March 16, 2006  
Greenville, South Carolina

s/William M. Catoe  
United States Magistrate Judge

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**Notice of Right to File Objections to Magistrate Judge's "Report and Recommendation"**

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The **Serious Consequences** of a Failure to Do So

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The petitioner is hereby notified that any objections to the attached Report and Recommendation (or Order and Recommendation) must be filed within **ten (10) days** of the date of service. 28 U.S.C. § 636 and Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). The time calculation of this ten-day period excludes weekends and holidays and provides for an additional three days for filing by mail. Fed. R. Civ. P. 6. A magistrate judge makes only a recommendation, and the authority to make a final determination in this case rests with the United States District Judge. See Mathews v. Weber, 423 U.S. 261, 270-271 (1976); and Estrada v. Witkowski, 816 F. Supp. 408, 410, 1993 U.S. Dist. LEXIS® 3411 (D.S.C. 1993).

During the ten-day period for filing objections, **but not thereafter**, a party must file with the Clerk of Court specific, written objections to the Report and Recommendation, if he or she wishes the United States District Judge to consider any objections. **Any written objections must specifically identify the portions of the Report and Recommendation to which objections are made and the basis for such objections.** See Keeler v. Pea, 782 F. Supp. 42, 43-44, 1992 U.S. Dist. LEXIS® 8250 (D.S.C. 1992); and Oliverson v. West Valley City, 875 F. Supp. 1465, 1467, 1995 U.S. Dist. LEXIS® 776 (D. Utah 1995). Failure to file specific, written objections shall constitute a waiver of a party's right to further judicial review, including appellate review, if the recommendation is accepted by the United States District Judge. See United States v. Schronce, 727 F.2d 91, 94 & n. 4 (4th Cir.), *cert. denied*, Schronce v. United States, 467 U.S. 1208 (1984); and Wright v. Collins, 766 F.2d 841, 845-847 & nn. 1-3 (4th Cir. 1985). Moreover, if a party files specific objections to a portion of a magistrate judge's Report and Recommendation, but does not file specific objections to other portions of the Report and Recommendation, that party waives appellate review of the portions of the magistrate judge's Report and Recommendation to which he or she did not object. In other words, a party's failure to object to one issue in a magistrate judge's Report and Recommendation precludes that party from subsequently raising that issue on appeal, even if objections are filed on other issues. Howard v. Secretary of HHS, 932 F.2d 505, 508-509, 1991 U.S. App. LEXIS® 8487 (6th Cir. 1991). See also Praylow v. Martin, 761 F.2d 179, 180 n. 1 (4th Cir.) (party precluded from raising on appeal factual issue to which it did not object in the district court), *cert. denied*, 474 U.S. 1009 (1985). In Howard, *supra*, the Court stated that general, non-specific objections are *not* sufficient:

A general objection to the entirety of the [magistrate judge's] report has the same effects as would a failure to object. The district court's attention is not focused on any specific issues for review, thereby making the initial reference to the [magistrate judge] useless. \*\*\* This duplication of time and effort wastes judicial resources rather than saving them, and runs contrary to the purposes of the Magistrates Act. We would hardly countenance an appellant's brief simply objecting to the district court's determination without explaining the source of the error.

Accord Lockert v. Faulkner, 843 F.2d 1015, 1017-1019 (7th Cir. 1988), where the Court held that the appellant, who proceeded *pro se* in the district court, was barred from raising issues on appeal that he did not specifically raise in his objections to the district court:

Just as a complaint stating only 'I complain' states no claim, an objection stating only "I object" preserves no issue for review. \*\*\* A district judge should not have to guess what arguments an objecting party depends on when reviewing a [magistrate judge's] report.

See also Branch v. Martin, 886 F.2d 1043, 1046, 1989 U.S. App. LEXIS® 15,084 (8th Cir. 1989) ("no de novo review if objections are untimely or general"), which involved a *pro se* litigant; and Goney v. Clark, 749 F.2d 5, 6 n. 1 (3rd Cir. 1984) (*per curiam*) ("plaintiff's objections lacked the specificity necessary to trigger *de novo* review"). **This notice, hereby, appraises the petitioner of the consequences of a failure to file specific, written objections.** See Wright v. Collins, *supra*; and Small v. Secretary of HHS, 892 F.2d 15, 16, 1989 U.S. App. LEXIS® 19,302 (2nd Cir. 1989). Filing by mail pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5 may be accomplished by mailing objections addressed as follows:

Larry W. Propes, Clerk  
United States District Court  
Post Office Box 10768  
Greenville, South Carolina 29603